

### **Amendments to the Specification**

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

Fine fabric dust particles on the slides can create snake-tailed strips on laser excitation. These strips are normally higher intensity than the signal level. To simulate this noise, an equiprobable multi-directional snake noise has been generated consisting of some number,  $N_{seg}$ , of segments. Analogously to scratch noise, the intensity parameterized as a ratio,  $\kappa_{sn}$ , giving the average-signal-to-snake-noise intensity level, the number of snakes, snake thickness  $W_{sn}$ , and a random length,  $L_{sn}$ , given as a multiple of the spot size. The latter is modeled as a uniform distribution:  $L_{sn} \sim U[L_{sn1}, L_{sn2}]$ . FIGURE 14 shows different parameter settings for snake noise. FIGURE 14 shows the noise for incremental parameter settings: FIGURE 14(a) shows  $N_{seg} = 5$ ,  $L_{sn} \sim U[5, 10]$ ,  $\kappa_{sn} = 0.50$ ,  $W_{sn} = 2$  pixels; FIGURE 14(b) shows  $N_{seg} = 10$ ,  $L_{sn} \sim U[5, 30]$ ,  $\kappa_{sn} = 0.33$ ,  $W_{sn} = 3$  pixels; FIGURE 14(c) shows  $N_{seg} = 15$ ,  $L_{sn} \sim U[5, 80]$ ,  $\kappa_{sn} = 0.25$ ,  $W_{sn} = 5$  pixels. The direction of the tail was randomly chosen with equal probability for each.